CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.
No. 53 CLARK STREET.
CITY OF CHICAGO.
Thursday Morning..........Jan. 8, 1857.

Job Printing.

Having recently made important additions to our printing machinery, and secured the latest and most fashionable styles of Types, Borders, &c., we are fully prepared to execute in the most PERFECT STYLE of the art, every description of JOB PRINTING. Merchants and Business Men generally are invited to give the TRIBUNE Job Rooms a call, as we are confident we can give entire satisfaction both in style and promptness of execution. Office 53 Clark street.

Orders from the country promptly executed and forwarded. TERMS LOW.

That Lie Nailed.

Read the communication from Washington in regard to the naturalization laws. It fastens a palpable falsehood upon the *Times*. It is written by a Western member of Congress, who knows whereof he writes.

Congress.

Last Monday ended the sixth week of the body, and yet little or nothing has been done by it in a practical, business way. The promise now is, hard work: if that promise shall be fulfilled, the next eight weeks—all that are left to it—will be long enough. First on the tapis, will come the Tariff. The bill for the reduction of duties on imports was to come up last Tuesday, and, we suppose, will be thoroughly discussed. Then the regular appropriation bills, ocean mail services, affairs of the Territories, &c., are to be examined, and passed or rejected. It is said, that Washington swarms with schemers, ready to get and clutch money or lands—We only hope, that the whole batch of them may be disappointed.

Newspaper Fusion.

The Boston *Telegraph* and *Chronicle* have been united into one paper, which will publish two editions per day—the morning edition will be called the *Chronicle*—the evening edition the *Telegraph*. Most of the Editorial force of both papers are retained. The new paper will advocate Republican principles with all its united power. We are glad to see this fusion, as it makes one strong paper out of two comparatively weak ones. There are too many daily papers. If they were reduced to half the number it would be infinitely better both for publishers and public.

Big Newspaper Receipts.

The New York *Herald* states its business during the past two years as follows:

[illegible]

During the past year the highest daily circulation reached was 79,680, and the lowest 56,000—the average circulation during the year being something over 60,000.

But the *Herald* does not state that it has not made a dollar of profit out of its enormous daily circulation. The bare cost of white paper and press work absorbs all it receives from that source.

Glad to Hear it.

The following letter from Judge BATTLE, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in relation to an alleged opinion of that Court in regard to the competency of the members of the Universalist Church as witnesses, will be read with interest. The letter is addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer:

CHAPEL HILL, December 22, 1856.

Gentlemen: In your paper of the 11th inst., I see it stated that the "Supreme Court of North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly, that members of the Universalist Church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice according to the laws of that State." This is a mistake which I have no doubt you will cheerfully correct. In the case of Brown vs. Beaver, reported in 3 Jones's Law Rep., 516, the Supreme Court, in an opinion delivered by myself, did indeed affirm the judgment given in the court below by Judge Manly, but it was upon a point which rendered unnecessary a review of his decision upon the competency of the witness. The question arose upon the propriety of a script which the Judge permitted to be established as a holograph will after he had rejected one of the subscribing witnesses as incompetent on the ground of being a Universalist. The Supreme Court in the opinion to which I have referred, held this to be proper, and [illegible] the competency of one of the subscribing witnesses unnecessary, and makes it improper for me to express an opinion upon it.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
WILL. H. BATTLE.

The Times on the Editor of the Eagle.

The election of Dr. LEIB to the Clerkship of the House of Representatives by the Ruffian Democracy, has thrown our sweet tempered [illegible] neighbor of the *Times*, into a terrible [illegible] from which it will require good doctoring to recover him.

At the hazard of throwing away more powder than the game is worth, we will briefly describe one of the belligerents. The other is well known. Quoting the *Times* as authority, "there came to this city, last February, from the plains of Kansas, at a time when" Shannon and [illegible] "were hatching out a scheme to [illegible] the municipal government of Chicago into the hands of corrupt native demagogues and Catholic Irish; a political harlequin," by the name of LEIB, a short, fat, [illegible] "party mountebank"—quoting again from the *Times*. He had lived for some months in Kansas, taking part with the Free State men. While there he devised a secret political military association to resist the efforts of the Missouri blue lodge democrats, in forcing Slavery upon that Territory. The men he enrolled he called the "Kansas Legion." He wrote the ritual and bye laws, invented the signs and grips, and devised the degrees and oaths. He constituted himself the treasurer and pay-master of the grand contrivance. [illegible]

Before and After—A Lesson.

What is termed the bluff game is well understood by southern politicians. Their theory is a very simple one. They say "capitalists, money makers, and money seekers in the North fear disunion, or any threat of it—we will use it, consequently, to drive them into the support of our men, and if we can do that, we still succeed." They never rely upon their own strength. They have none to rely upon. It is the ignorance of the various classes of the North as to the real position of the South, it is the division of these classes, growing out of their ignorance, which enables them to have or retain any control whatever over the public opinion of the country, or to dictate the policy of the country.

Recall if you doubt this view, reader, the action of the South, as made by slaveholders, before the Presidential election. It was arrogant, insolent, and arbitrary in the extreme. Not only were citizens in favor of FREMONT in the Slave States insulted—not only were they put to all the torture of mob-cruelty and forced to leave their homes and property, but the North was threatened, and told, if the Republican candidate were elected, the South would not submit to it. On the 22d October, Governor WISE said:

"I tell you that Virginia has armories for more than one hundred thousand men in twenty-four hours by the watch; and I tell you that she has men enough to take arms rather than be subjugated to Black Republicanism!"

All the ultra *Press* of the Slave States applauded. The *Mercury*, of South Carolina, was delighted, and the Richmond *Enquirer* warmly confirmed the statement of Governor Wise. It said:

"The Black Republicans are as little aware of the superiority of the South over the North in their military resources and establishments as in any other respects to which we have adverted. Take Virginia alone, for instance. Do they know that she has an arsenal and armory of her own, established in the good old State sovereignty era of 1798 and 1799, from which she can equip 130,000 troops at ten days' notice? Do they know that she has the nucleus of a standing army at her capital, consisting of a standing public guard of a hundred men, in regular pay by the State, and a volunteer force in Richmond larger in proportion to population than any city in the Union—besides two large companies of young guards of the age and spirit of those conscripts of France with which Napoleon won his best laurels?

"Do they know that Virginia has had a Military Institute in operation at State expense for eighteen years, whereat 130 cadets have been instructed in the practical sciences, pyrotechnics, and military tactics, every year, from which 400 of the flower of Virginia youth have been graduated, the most of whom receive their education at State expense, upon the condition of teaching within the Commonwealth for two years after graduation? The fruit of this system is visible in sub-military schools in every quarter of the State, under the instruction of these Lexington graduates, with an aggregate of pupils daily instructed in military drill, of at least 500. We have made no allusion to the volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery regiments of the State, superior in numbers and military drill, we dare say, to the volunteer corps of any State in the Confederacy.

"Besides this *personnel* and *materiel* of war, the State possesses between 100 and 150 field pieces of cannon, exclusive of her quota from the Federal Government, 100 at least of which are six-pounders, in careful preservation in her armory at Richmond, and ready for use at any moment," &c., &c.

The election comes on, and Mr. BUCHANAN is elected. Soon after these are reports and threats of insurrections in the South. A real peril comes up. Alarm fills the breasts of Southern men, and they look truly at their condition. Then the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The military system of Virginia is in utter dilapidation. Out of the cities we have no organized means of protection against a sudden emergency. Every consideration, therefore, suggests the necessity of adopting immediate measures of prevention. Obviously the best thing to be done, under the circumstances, is to appoint patrols for the counties, and to stimulate the police of the towns to more rigor and vigilance, &c, &c."

Circumstances alter cases! In October WISE was ready for war, and the *Enquirer* seemingly anxious for it. In December it feared that Virginia was not ready to meet "a sudden emergency:" that is, a slave insurrection. And this marvelous change occurred in two months! But the Richmond *Enquirer* does not conceal its object; nor take much pains to hide the "bluff game" of the slaveholders of the South. It said last week:

"Our remedy has succeeded. Our rallying cry will be disunion! Disunion whenever we are threatened with such a fate. The danger for the present is passed. Our remedy has succeeded. We will preserve and cherish the remedy, to be used whenever similar dangers occur."

"Our remedy—disunion—has succeeded." And how? By frightening the "capitalists, money makers and money seekers of the North." And that remedy, it seems, is to be preserved and cherished—to be used, too, whenever slaveholders may want to extend or strengthen their infernal monopoly in human chattelism. We shall see. We rather think that our "capitalists, money makers and money seekers," will not be frightened again by a class which is alike weak in power and inconsistent in action, and which must yield the moment public opinion is resolved to stop its arrogance or arrest its blasting, unchristian and inhuman policy.

Ohio—Governor's Message—Slavery Question.

Governor Chase has sent into the Ohio Legislature an admirable message, from which we extract a few items:

The whole area of the State is set down at 25,576,960 acres. There are 2,800 miles of railroads in the State, which cost ninety millions of dollars. The debt of the State has been reduced during the year $417,373.

The following table exhibits the taxable property for 1855 and '56:

[illegible]

This apparent decrease was caused by the greater amount of exemptions under the new tax law. The old law taxed a great deal of property two or three times over, and made no exemptions.

The State taxes were as follows:

[illegible]

From this exhibit it appears that under the present Republican rule the taxes of the State have been reduced $945,000, or nearly one million of dollars! Under the rule of the Black Democracy the taxes increased at the rate of a million of dollars during the *four* preceding years they were in power.

On the subject of Slavery and the Kansas outrages Governor Chase says:

"The relations of the National Government to Slavery, still engross a large share of the public attention; but I have little to add to the considered views which I have already expressed.

That Slavery is contrary to reason and natural justice; that it is of such a nature that nothing short of positive law can sustain it; that no power to enact such laws has been granted to the National Government; and that Slavery, therefore, outside of the Slave States, can have no valid legal sanction, seem to me incontrovertible propositions.

The original policy of the country was in harmony with these ideas. It contemplated the exclusion of Slavery from National Territories; the exertion of the legitimate influence of the General Government on the side of Freedom; and the amelioration and final eradication of the great evil by the action of the State Governments, without intervention or interference by National Legislation.

"The abolition of Slavery,"—said Mr. Jefferson at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle—"is the greatest object of desire in these colonies." "It is the pride and boast of America,"—said Mr. Madison, speaking at the close of the war in behalf of the American Congress—"that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature." "There is but one proper way,"—said George Washington, speaking, at a still later period, of the abolition of Slavery—"by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority, and this, so far as my suffrage can go, shall not be wanting."

We need not hesitate to walk in the paths marked by the footsteps of the Fathers.

Within the last two months, I have [illegible] several communications from emigrants to Kansas from Ohio, earnestly appealing for protection and aid. Of these appeals one was in the form of an affidavit from eleven citizens imprisoned under various charges at Lecompton. Ten of these prisoners, though formerly citizens of Ohio, are now residents in Kansas. The eleventh, an old man of seventy years, a soldier near half a century ago under Jackson, was still a citizen of Ohio, on a visit to some friends in the Territory. Their seizure, their imprisonment, their indictments, and their cruel treatment, constitute a dark chapter in the dark history of wrong and outrage in Kansas.

On receiving this appeal, I thought it right to address an earnest letter to Gov. Geary in behalf of the prisoners. I also sent for their immediate relief a sum of money contributed by private beneficence, which however, failed to reach its destination in consequence of the [illegible] it was intrusted without having entered the Territory. It gives me pleasure to inform you that most of these prisoners have since escaped or been acquitted. I am not aware that any of them yet remain in confinement.

Another of these communications comes from a committee of Ohio settlers in Kansas, representing that the emigration from Ohio has been hindered; that they demanded [illegible] they hold no doctrines other than such as are common in Ohio; that, coming from a Free State, holding such sentiments, they are [illegible] disfranchised by odious test oaths; that many of them have been killed, many robbed, and all subjected to grievous indignities and injuries; that they have appealed in vain to the Federal Government for protection; and that the strife, which has at present ceased, may recommence, at any moment, when a new attempt shall be made to enforce the spurious code of an alien legislature. In the event of a new outbreak, these settlers ask the protection of Ohio.

The other communications detail the circumstances of particular outrages.

These representations cannot be properly disregarded. As an equal member of the confederacy, Ohio is entitled to demand for her citizens emigrating to the Territories, free ingress and egress by the ordinary routes, and complete protection from invasion, from usurpation and from lawless violence. If the General Government refuse this protection, I cannot doubt the right or the duty of the State to intervene."

Illinois Legislature.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT REBUKED BY SENATOR JUDD—GOV. BISSELL'S RECEPTION—ARNOLD'S SPEECH.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6th, 1857, 8 o'clock P. M.

The Buchaniers in the Senate this afternoon, in defiance of the uniform custom of that body ever since its existence, attempted, when the adoption of Rules was under debate, to take from the President the appointment of the standing committees. The motion to amend the 6th Rule for this purpose was made by CARLIN of Adams, after full consultation with his friends. Their purpose had leaked out by the indiscretion of one of their men, who boasted of the place he was to occupy, in conjunction with another gentleman, on a certain committee, and hence our side was not unprepared for the movement when it came, nor were the Republican Senators averse to a little fillibustering to prevent the consummation of the act of discourtesy. The motion was opposed by Senators JUDD, COOK and TALCOTT, the former of whom in half dozen short but pithy speeches placed the enemy in an unenviable position from which they would have been glad to retire had the way been clear; but they were in for the fight, and at the close of the session the matter was still under the hammer, and both sides were somewhat tired by what occurred. Only yesterday, when the organization of the House was the topic, the men who were to-day the most anxious to maintain and be guided by precedent, were the loudest in their demands that the Senate should put all precedent aside, and yield to their will. It does make a difference whose ox is gored; but as precedent was yesterday exalted, our friends were determined it should not be debased to-day.

Mr. Judd was particularly happy in his efforts. In his reply to the avowal that this movement was purely political, that it was pressed for a political advantage, he pointed to the fact that a majority of the people of the State had sent them a man to preside over their deliberations who represented their principles and their wishes, and that the party which by accident had control here was presumptuous in the attempt to wrest power from his hands—power to which long established usage had given him a right. This was a turn of affairs quite unexpected, and produced a fluttering soon followed by thoughtful silence.

The contest will be renewed in the morning, without doubt, and as the Senate is without Rules, and as the Previous Question cannot be called for, our friends will be able to hold the innovators at bay. Gov. KOERNER, though evidently galled by the thrusts at him, preserved his temper admirably, but it seemed to me that a display of anger on two or three different occasions, would not have been ill-timed or out of place. He presides with dignity, decides promptly and always fairly. The shot was not aimed at him but at Gov. WOOD, his successor, who has not yet assumed the duties of his place.

Gov. BISSELL with his family, came to-day in the 1 o'clock up train from Alton. He was received at the depot by Gov. MATTESON and a large crowd of Republican friends. The more enthusiastic had prepared to fire a salute of 32 guns; and as soon as the train stopped the cannon announced his arrival. He went at once to the Executive mansion, where Gov. MATTESON had everything prepared for his reception. Calling there this afternoon, I found him as much at home as if he had been Governor all his life. In personal courtesies toward the Governor elect, his predecessor Gov. MATTESON, has behaved very handsomely and in marked contrast to his (MATTESON'S) political associates. Whatever he could do to make the change agreeable to Col. BISSELL, he has done cordially and generously; and there is not a Republican here who does not feel like forgiving a portion of his political sins in consequence of this creditable, and, in these days, refreshing fact.

A word as to Col. BISSELL'S health. In everything but his legs he is a sound man. These refuse to do their office, though he can walk about his room with the assistance of a stout cane. Ordinarily, however, he is carried to and from his carriage by his German servant. He eats heartily, sleeps soundly and is whole in his digestion; and I know of no reason why he may not live as long as the heartiest of us. He is already improving in his power of locomotion, with every prospect of entire restoration. Mentally, we know he is sound, as his ardent devotion to Republicanism testifies. That he will make a popular and excellent officer, there can be no reasonable doubt.

The Message (GOV. MATTESON'S) was read in the House this afternoon, toward the close of the session. On the motion to print 20,000 copies, Mr. ARNOLD, of Cook, made a few remarks that were peculiarly appropriate, and as they were delivered with taste and feeling, had a deep effect. He was, he declared, pleased with the recommendations embodied in the document and should cheerfully lend his aid to carrying them out; but most of all was he pleased with the fairness and consistency with which the Governor spoke of his distinguished successor. He hoped that the members of the House opposed to him in politics would accept the example of Gov. Matteson as that by which they would be guided, and that instead of plunging into the turbulent sea of partizan strife, they would unite with the Republicans in a generous rivalry for promoting the best interests of the State. He spoke of the work to be done, of the short time allotted for its accomplishment and of the necessity of the best efforts of all. It cannot be that so frank an appeal coming from that source should have no effect.

The House ordered the printing of 20,000 copies in English and 5,000 in German—several of the "Americans" voting for the resolution which authorized the latter.

A large number of bills were presented to-day in this branch of the Legislature; but as they related to purely private matters or affairs of narrow local interest they do not even demand an enumeration by title.

The town is rapidly filling up with strangers who have business at the Legislature or before the Supreme Court now in session. Among them I see several citizens of Chicago and the Northern counties. R.

The Naturalization Laws—Falsehoods of the Times Exposed—The Truth of the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3d, 1857.

EDITORS OF THE TRIBUNE:—A copy of the Chicago *Times* of a recent date was handed me this morning, containing an article charging some sixty members of the Republican party with having voted for an extension of the Naturalization Laws to twenty-one years, &c.

The thing stated as a fact by your city cotemporary being utterly false, its comments disperse into thin, foul air. The facts in brief are these: The judiciary committee last session reported a bill to amend the Naturalization Laws, which was not acted upon by the House.

As there was very little prospect of reaching it in the course of business this session, Marshall of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules to take it up in advance of its regular order, which motion was defeated by a large majority.

It was this vote about which your *Times* makes such a ridiculous blow—a vote that in no way touched the merit of the naturalization question. Furthermore, the bill said nothing about a *twenty-one year law*, nor did it fix any period for naturalization. The main object of the bill was to provide for a uniform rule of naturalization in all the States, and to provide against illegal and fraudulent vote manufacturing. In regard to the length of residence before voting the bill contained blanks—no time at all was named. The Know-Nothings on the Committee, wished to fill the blanks with ten years, not twenty-one as charged, although some of the Know-Nothing members of the House were willing to insert seven years, as a compromise proposition. But the Republicans are opposed to any change of time, as are most of the Democrats. Part of the Republicans voted to suspend the rules for the purpose of giving the bill its quietus by indefinitely postponing it if brought before the House; other Republican members thought the best policy was to let the thing die in the hands of the Committee, and hence they voted against taking it up. But of this fact you may be well assured, that there is not a Republican in either branch of Congress who is in favor of the "twenty-one year law." And in truth very few of the Know-Nothings [illegible] desire the passage of such an act. It is regarded on all sides as impracticable; and by the Republicans as wrong in principle as it would be injurious in practice. Demagogues belonging to the Pro-Slavery Democracy seek to make political capital out of this defunct humbug, but all intelligent foreigners can see through their transparent charlatanry. The Republican party is based upon the immortal principles of Freedom and Equal Rights to all men, and could not support nativism without surrendering the very corner stone of its platform. The attempt of the *Times*, to obtain a partizan advantage, at the expense of truth and the record, is so fully in keeping with the conduct of its master, Douglas, whose echo and slave it is, that it does not surprise me in the least. Indeed, who ever knew either of them to tell the truth except with a fraudulent intent?

Yours truly,

A Letter from Col. Bissell.

We are permitted to publish the following letter written by Col. Bissell to a friend in this city in reply to a letter of inquiry, requesting his views in reference to his eligibility to the office of Governor.

We have no room for comment, and none is required, for the letter covers the entire ground in question, and to our mind establishes Bissell's eligibility beyond question. The political fanatics who have so meanly circulated the miserable humbug that Bissell would not, dare not, take the oath, will find his answer below, over his own sign manual, expressed in unequivocal terms. Bissell will take the oath, and he will make the best Governor Illinois ever had:

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Dec. 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter in which you ask for my views in regard to my eligibility to office has been received, and I take great pleasure in complying with your request.

Soon after my nomination at Bloomington, several journals, hostile to me, announced that I had disqualified myself for holding office by having accepted a challenge, in Washington City, to fight a duel. Perfectly easy upon the subject, myself, I paid no attention to the charge, any more than to the thousand others that were made with a view solely to defeat my election. I say I was perfectly easy upon the subject; for my mind was completely made up that even if the allegation were true, that I had accepted a challenge in the District of Columbia, still, the disqualifying clause of our Constitution could not apply to me.

Without solicitation or knowledge on my part, however, some of my friends, and among them as able jurists as can be found in the State, entered into a discussion of the question in some of the leading Republican journals; and, upon the assumption that I had accepted a challenge from Col. Davis while sojourning in the District of Columbia, have so clearly established the point of my right to hold the office, and take the requisite oath, that, even if I had doubted before, I could doubt no longer.

I had hoped that after the election, and when the people of the State had pronounced their verdict upon this, as well as the thousand other charges which the blind zeal of furious partizans had brought against me, my political enemies would cease their clamor, and bear their defeat with becoming submission. But in this I have been disappointed. Defeat seems to have made them—I should say, rather, a few of them—even more rancorous. One or two of the more violent of their journals, by way of intimidation, of course, "dare" me to take the oath prescribed; speak of legal proceedings which would be commenced, &c., &c., if I presumed thus to violate my conscience. Under the circumstances, therefore, I deem it but proper to answer your letter at somewhat greater length than I otherwise should have done.

Whether the exchange of notes between Col. Davis and myself amounted to a challenge and an acceptance is a question of law and fact which a court and jury of the District of Columbia, under the laws of that District, and not under the laws of Illinois, would have had to pronounce upon if a prosecution had there been instituted. As a question of conscience it depends solely on the opinion which I may have formed in regard to it, however erroneous that opinion may be in a legal point of view. One thing is very certain, that the point whether a challenge passed or not, has never been judicially ascertained by the only tribunal that could properly do so. But supposing that I had been convicted by a Court in the District of Columbia of accepting a challenge within its jurisdiction, would then our Constitution apply? Unquestionably, no.

Section 25 of Article 13 of our Constitution reads as follows:

"Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is or may be provided by law."

There is no substantial difference, so far as the main point is concerned, between this clause of the Constitution and the law as it stood before its adoption, as found in the criminal code. Section 44 of the said code, Revised Statutes of 1845, reads as follows:

"If any person shall hereafter challenge another to fight a duel, with any deadly weapon or in any manner whatever, the probable issue of which may result in the death of either, or if any person shall accept a challenge or agree to fight a duel, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be rendered incapable of holding, or being elected to any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the Government of this State, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

I presume that no one having the slightest pretension to a knowledge of law, would so far stultify himself as to contend that, under that section of the criminal code, a person could be indicted and punished who had sent or accepted a challenge in the State of Missouri. No principal is better settled than that no State or Government can take cognizance of criminal offences committed beyond its territory. This is so clear, that our criminal code, in providing punishment for offences, nowhere speaks of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the State; and with the same propriety might one be indicted and convicted of murder committed in Missouri or Great Britain in one of our courts, as one who sends or accepts a challenge there. As no conviction can take place, no punishment can follow. In fact, it is nothing but a law—a rule of action, differing in nothing from any other law, except that it is enacted by a Convention of the people, and is not repealable in the same way. The Constitution can no more have any effect beyond the boundaries of Illinois, than any other enactment of the Legislature. That there might be no doubt that the clause of the Constitution refers to an offence committed *within the State*, the latter part of it provides that, besides disqualifying the offender, he shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is or may be provided by law. This latter clause would be wholly inoperative in all cases where the offence was committed outside of the State, because for such an offence there can be "otherwise" no punishment within the State.

But I do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon this point. I will merely show the absurdity of the construction placed by these partizan presses upon this clause as affecting me in any event, in any other way.

Constitutions are intended as laws of a general and more permanent character than ordinary laws. Our first Constitution stood for thirty years. Our present one, providing for successive amendments, without the call of a Convention, was, by its framers, intended to last at least as long, doubtless. We have no right to presume its speedy overthrow, but must regard it as an instrument expected to be somewhat permanent. Suppose it remains unamended for thirty years; and suppose that the clause in question is construed, forcibly construed, to mean to disqualify any one from holding office in this State who has fought a duel, or aided and abetted in any duel, or sent or accepted a challenge, anywhere outside of the State, since 1848, what would be the effect? Within thirty years of 1848, hundreds, nay, thousands of persons, wholly ignorant of such a clause in our constitution, may in other States and countries, make themselves amenable to its operation, and then become citizens of our State. They would all be disqualified from holding the pettiest office in the State—for none of them could take the oath. It is well known that whatever the municipal laws may prescribe, in nearly all the Southern States of the Union, and more particularly in Europe, the law of honor, as it is, perhaps improperly called, over-rides the civil code. Such men as Hamilton, Randolph, Clay, Benton, Cilley and hundreds of others of distinction, have bowed before this inexorable code of honor, in this country. A Pitt, a Fox, O'Connell and Peel have paid it their tribute. Of the statesmen and political leaders of France and Germany it is almost impossible to name one who has not, at some time of his life, responded to an adversary's call, or acted as a friend in a duel. In the course of thirty years from now, what talented and noble spirits from our sister States, who have been in some way more or less connected with duels, may come and settle in Illinois. But not one of them can become a public servant of the lowest grade, even, because he cannot take the required oath.

The clause in the Constitution, evidently, manifestly and palpably means only to operate, and can only operate upon persons who have contravened the dueling laws *within* this State. The oath is intended to correspond with the prohibition immediately preceding it, and means that the person about to be sworn shall not have been connected with a duel within this State. Holding this view, conscientiously—a view affirmed by nearly all, if not all the ablest jurists of the State, and sanctioned by the verdict of the people at the ballot box, I shall, even though I considered that I had accepted what the law of the District of Columbia might regard as a challenge, (a point which I do not discuss) unhesitatingly, and with a conscience clear of wrong before God and man, take the Constitutional oath, should I live till the time appointed for my installation.

Very truly yours,
WM. H. BISSELL.

HEAVY HOGS.—Among a lot of fine hogs delivered to T. N. Gill, Esq., of this city, there was one from Mr. James McBride, which weighed five hundred and seventy-five pounds net; another from Mr. Jesse Fisher, which weighed five hundred and fifteen pounds net; and nine head from Mr. Nathan Leonard, the average weight of which was three hundred and eighty-two pounds net.—*Peoria Register*, 5th.

We learn from the New York *Evening Post* that Mr. Jacob Little is making very little progress in settling up his affairs, and his return to the Board is not likely to be a speedy one.

Navigation on the Ohio river is entirely suspended at Evansville, Indiana.

Kiss or Fight.

There are few married men who are not averse to seeing their wives kissed, but an exchange relates the particulars of a case in which a newly-wedded Benedict felt himself insulted because his wife wasn't kissed. The bridegroom in question was a stalwart young rustic who was known as a formidable operator in a "free fight." His bride was a blooming and beautiful country girl only sixteen years of age, and the twain were at a party where a number of young folks of both sexes were enjoying themselves in the good old-fashioned, pawn-playing style. Every girl in the room was called out and kissed except Mrs. B., the beautiful young bride aforesaid, and although there was not a youngster present who was not dying to taste her lips, they were restrained by the presence of her herculean husband, who stood regarding the party with a look of sullen dissatisfaction. They mistook the cause of his anger, however, for suddenly he expressed himself.

Rolling up his sleeves, he stepped into the middle of the room, and in a tone of voice that secured marked attention, said: "Gentlemen, I have been noticing how things have been working here for some time, and I ain't half satisfied. I don't want to raise a fuss, but—" "What's the matter, John?" inquired half a dozen voices. "What do you mean? Have we done anything to hurt your feelings?" "Yes, you have; all of you have hurt my feelings, and I've just got this to say about it. Here's every girl in the room has been kissed nigh a dozen times a piece, and there's my wife, who I consider as likely as any of 'em, has not had a single one to-night; and I just tell you now, if she don't get as many kisses the balance of the time as any gal in the room, the man that slights her has got to fight—that's all. Now go ahead with your plays!" If Mrs. B—— was slighted during the balance of the evening we did not know it. As for ourselves, we know that John had no fault to find with us individually, for any neglect on our part.

A Marvellous Story.

The Lockport (N. Y.) Republic has the following, which comes under the head of "marvellous, if true:"

About three years ago, a girl was walking on the beach of the lake, north of this place with a young man, to whom she related a wonderful dream of the previous night, in which it was revealed to her that she should find a large sum of money upon shore. The young man was to have half for assisting her in the search. Directly they came to a dead body, which, from its appearance, and the size of the head, (nearly as large as a bushel basket) had evidently been in the water for some time.

At the sight, they both fainted away, but soon recovered, and venturing to examine it, discovered about it a belt containing a large package of money in bills—this they counted and found the amount as stated.

They buried the body to prevent discovery, and also the money, which they agreed not to disturb for three weeks. At the expiration of the time, the young man returned to the place; the money was missing. His companion acknowledged she had taken it, and would take care of it until he was twenty, which would be in three years.

As the time has expired, he demands his half which she answers by denying the whole statement. The young man tells a friend, and it spreads like wildfire. Report says, a large company of men, armed with spades and shovels, are to-day looking for the bones of the buried stranger. The excitement has been very much increased by the fact that a propeller was wrecked three years ago, and that a gentleman, supposed to be a Spaniard, a stranger to the passengers who were saved, was lost.

Some parties, formerly rather hard up, report says, have been very flush of late, speculating very largely in real estate and making a great show generally.

LATER.—We just learn that bones answering to the fact of the burial, have been discovered in the woods about a mile from the beach.

Courage and presence of Mind in a Lady.

One of Beloit's fair daughters yesterday accomplished one of the most bold, daring and successful feats on record, and one which is not only worthy of being recorded, but which will ever be considered, among those who fully understand all the circumstances, as almost miraculous. At about 3 P. M., the pedestrian who cast an eye up Broadway, might have seen a gay and powerful span of western bays before a fine well-robed sleigh, containing a gentleman, lady and child, dashing down the street, regardless of all restraint, at their utmost speed, which probably was not less than twenty-five miles per hour; when the lady, regarding all as lost and destruction almost inevitable, with noble presence of mind and unerring fortitude, carefully prepared her little niece for a clear lounge into the first large snow drift, and herself for the next one. Suiting her action to the thought, she deliberately and carefully cleared herself from all entanglements, and holding the child aloft and clear over the side, quietly dropped it as intended. Then quietly drawing herself up, gave a leap which brought her nearly to her waist in snow, but on her feet erect. Both came off unharmed, while the gentleman went the rounds and finally brought up without serious harm. Let all beat this who can.—*Beloit Journal.*

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF AFFECTION IN A DOG.—Charles Hueston, a man well known on the Alabama river, but the last few years a resident of California, was killed by the explosion of a steamboat near San Francisco a few months since. A noble Newfoundland dog owned by him escaped injury and dragged the body of his master to the shore. The dog was sent home to the mother of the deceased, residing in Perry county, Alabama. On being shown a daguerreotype of his lost master, the dog immediately recognized it, and commenced licking it, and sending up the most piteous howls. Since that time he has refused all food, and moans almost constantly. When last heard from he was in a dying condition, and is probably dead by this time. Where, in human history, can be found such an instance of devoted love, and intense grief at the loss of a loved one?

Aid for Kansas.

The New England Kansas Aid Committee, through their secretary, S. N. Clifford, Esq., give notice that they have received $42,678 96, and have expended $39,093 94. A detailed report will be furnished hereafter. They assure the contributors that their generous gifts have been faithfully applied to the relief and defense of the Free State men of Kansas, and say that the latest accounts from the Territory afford good reason to believe that the immediate and pressing necessities of the free settlers have been relieved, and that tranquility has been restored. They, therefore, recommend that all efforts to obtain funds be suspended, and that monies now remaining in the hands of Associations and Committees be forwarded to the Committee, who will continue their organization and hold the funds until they learn whether the present happy state of affairs is likely to continue. They think that Kansas can now be best served by investments in land and labor, and they recommend the Emigrant Aid Society as the best means of permanently building up the true interests of the territory. They also recommend loans to poor men who have improved their land, but who are unable to enter their claims, and also that application be made to the Legislature for a fund which may be used in case an exigency shall arise, and which will serve to encourage the Free State men of Kansas.—*Boston Telegraph*, 3d inst.

The Pacific Mills of this city have just made up their half-yearly accounts, which show a clear net profit of a trifle over $120,000 beyond interest and expense. This is equal to six per cent. on the entire capital for six months.—*Lawrence Courier.*

CHARLES SUMNER will not go on to Washington at present. His physicians say, that his recovery makes it necessary that he should be quiet and remain at home.

Prairie Farmer for 1857.—Vol. 17.
A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MECHANICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE, MARKETS, AND GENERAL NEWS. EDITED BY CHARLES D. BRAGDON. JOHN A. KENNICOTT, Corresponding Editor. ASSISTED BY Over Five Hundred Practical Farmers and Mechanics, Who have heretofore written, and will continue, with many others, to write for the benefit of their brethren and the public.
The "Prairie Farmer" is devoted to the interest of the Western Farmer and Mechanic. [illegible]
TERMS. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS—County of Cook—ss. [illegible]
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO [illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss. [illegible]
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE. JOHN G. SHORTALL, Late PAGE, SHORTALL & CO. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN [illegible] JOHN G. SHORTALL, With Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., No. 12 Marine Bank Building.
Having no spare time from my own affairs to devote to the Abstract business, I have leased my Title Books to John G. Shortall, Esq. [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN.

WHITE FISH.—300 BBLS AND HALF Bbls White Fish, just received, and for sale by R. L. FABIAN, 22 River street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS, FRESH IMPORTATION. 200 Boxes Fresh Oranges, 200 Boxes New Sicily Lemons. Just received by R. L. FABIAN, 22 River street.

10,000 Killed, None Injured, TO REDUCE OUR IMMENSE STOCK. GREAT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT ROOD & DAVOL, 190 Lake Street. 25 TO 50 PER CENT SAVED ON ALL Purchases made within one month, from January 1st. No humbug. Call, and make your selections early. Remember the Old Stand, 190 Lake street. ROOD & DAVOL.

Hair Pomades and Oils. 50 VARIETIES. SOME VERY CHOICE. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, 144 and 146 Lake st.

BANDOLINE, FOR CURLING THE HAIR. J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake street.

COUGH TROCHES, OF OUR OWN MAKE. J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 144 & 146 Lake street.

TOOTH POWDERS AND WASHES, IN Great Variety, at J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake st.

DRIED PEACHES.—100 BBLS. PRIME Dried Peaches, at 139 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

CHESTNUTS.—10 BBLS JUST RECEIVED, at 139 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

SUGARED POP CORN.—100 BOXES JUST received at 139 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

BEANS.—100 BAGS PRIME BEANS, FOR sale at 139 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

CHEESE.—10 TONS W. R. CHEESE ON hand at 139 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. [illegible] Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake street, Chicago. And Agents in every town in the United States and Canadas.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. CARPETS, MUCH BELOW COST. *Great Bargains* —OF— CURTAIN MATERIALS, —AND— Housekeeping Goods. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. John West, 197 LAKE STREET. 197

Business Cards.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 River street, [illegible]

O. H. GILES & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Large Fire-proof Brick block, No. 73 Kinzie street, opposite the Foster House. Advances made on property in store.

J. H. DUNHAM & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 92 and 94 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Agent for Belcher's Steam Sugar Refinery.

VALLE, CHAPPELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.

CHAPPELL & VALLE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

HOWE & ECKLEY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Salt, Flour, Water Lime, &c., 118 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

JAMES PEARSON & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office and Warehouse, No. 1 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

S. M. MITCHELL, & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Large Fire Proof Brick Block, Nos. 182 and 184 South Water street. CHICAGO......ILLINOIS.

MOORES & RICHARDS, (Late J. J. Richards.) COMMISSION, PRODUCE AND DEALERS in Provisions, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

J. W. BUSHNELL, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Western Reserve Cheese Depot, No. 32 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

SHELDON & GALE, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

BROWN & CHAPMAN, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible]

JOSHUA JACKSON & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 3 Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

M. S. KING, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT [illegible]

FLETCHER & WILSON, PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible]

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—CATARRH.—[illegible]

Sales by Auction.

General Auction and Commission AND REAL ESTATE HOUSE. J. D. BOND & CO., No. 141 South Clark, corner of Jackson streets, CHICAGO, ILL. WILL DEVOTE THEIR UNDIVIDED ATTENTION to buying, selling, leasing and renting Lands, Farm Houses and Lots, Stores, Offices, &c. &c., in City or Country. Also, for the Sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Household Goods, at Stores, Warehouses, Private Residences, or at our Store, at private or public sale, on the most reasonable terms. Consignments respectfully solicited, and the most liberal cash advances made on same, returns made day after sale. All business strictly confidential. J. D. BOND & CO.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Successors to Fuller, Butters & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, REAL ESTATE AND LAND AGENTS. No. 99 Dearborn street, Chicago. ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS of Merchandise of all kinds. All sales promptly settled.

CATALOGUE SALE OF Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., On Friday, Jan. 9th, at 10 o'clock. WE SHALL SELL AT OUR SALESROOM, No. 99 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Post Office, without reserve, a large and fine lot of Seasonable Dry Goods, &c., [illegible] Catalogues will be ready on Thursday. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 99 Dearborn st., Nearly opposite the Post Office.

James A. Marshall, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of Lots, Lands, Goods, Vessels, and Stocks. No. 14 Dearborn street, Chicago. Cash advances made on Consignments.

TO THE LADIES. Auction Sale of Elegant Furs. I HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED DIRECT from New York, a splendid assortment of Rich and Elegant Fur Goods, consisting, in part, of— Hudson Bay Sable Talmas, Mink do., Stone Marten do., French Sable do., Mountain Fitch do., Ladies' Muffs and Cuffs of every variety, Ladies' Victorines, a fine assortment, Gents' Fur Collars, Caps and Gloves, Sleigh Robes, &c. All of which will be sold, without reserve, at my sales Room, No. 14 Dearborn street, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 9TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK. The goods will be ready for inspection on Thursday morning, when we specially invite the attention of Ladies and others to this important sale, and also to examine the goods previous to the time of selling. The public may rest assured that every article offered will be sold without any reserve. J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

T. B. Lemon & Co., No. 121 Randolph street, opposite the Court House, Auction & Commission Merchants AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS. WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO Auction Sales of merchandise, Vessels and Household Furniture, at their Sale Room, or at parties' residence in any part of the city. Special attention given to Auction Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, and the negotiation of Loans. Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. T. B. LEMON. CHAS. BROOM. S. W. OSBORN.

S. A. Hatch, [SUCCESSOR TO WYETH, HATCH & CO.] AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT, Real Estate Agent and Stock Broker, No. 18 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

John Rankin, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Yankee Notions, Guns, Cutlery, Britannia and Plated Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Whips, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Chinaware, Cigars, &c. &c. Randolph street, (South west corner of Wells) Chicago, Ill.

Heaton, Hussey & Co., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Real Estate Agents, for the Sale of Merchandise, [illegible] Lands, &c. No. 95 Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn, Chicago.

Simeon Downing & Co., AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, and Real Estate Agents, No. 8 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

Educational.

Penmanship. THE KIDDERIAN SYSTEM OF GEOMETRICAL Penmanship, originated and perfected by Prof. A. Kidder, [illegible]

CLARK'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Corner of Main and Burdick streets, Kalamazoo, MICHIGAN. [illegible]

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, [illegible]

Boys' School. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., LATE PRINCIPAL of the Chicago Female Seminary, will open a School for Boys on Monday, November 24, 1856, in the First Baptist Church, corner of Lasalle and Washington streets, entrance on Lasalle street. [illegible]

Instruction in Music. HENRY AHNER, MEMBER OF THE late "Germania Musical Society," [illegible]

BELL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, COR. STATE AND RANDOLPH STREETS, Entrance, No. 72 State street. INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 1850. Incorporated by the Legislature of Illinois, Feb., 1855. President—Hon. D. V. BELL. [illegible]

THE EXTRAORDINARY PATRONAGE [illegible]

Seasoned Flooring. DRESSED SEASONED FLOORING FOR Sale. Apply to McCAW & CO., [illegible]

SHIRLEY'S FURNITURE POLISH.—THIS [illegible]

Unusual Chance. THOSE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN A [illegible]

100 BARRELS MESS BEEF—FOR SALE [illegible]

50 BBLS 95 PER CT. ALCOHOL FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

Banking and Exchange.

WHEELER, BUKER & CO., BANKERS, 63 Clark street, Corner of Randolph. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST Allowed on Special Deposits. Time Loans on Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated. Good business paper constantly bought and sold at the lowest market rates. Particular attention given to Loaning Money for non-residents. December 11th, 1856.

R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston, Bankers. CHICAGO......ILLINOIS. Exchange and Credits on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, and principal cities of Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland and Continental Europe. The undernamed Houses in Europe grant credits on the undersigned: Messrs. BARING BROS. & CO., LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, Messrs. COUTTS & CO.
Persons residing in the interior of England, Scotland or Ireland, desiring to remit money to their friends in the Western States or Territories of the United States, can do so by lodging their money with the nearest bank, and requesting the manager to procure, either of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., Messrs. Coutts & Co., or of the London and Westminster Bank, a Letter of Credit for the amount payable at Chicago, in favor of the person in the United States, to whom they wish to remit money, which Letter of Credit will be cashed by the undersigned at Chicago, or, if required, can be made available with any of the correspondents of the undersigned throughout the United States; or otherwise, money may be lodged to the credit to the undersigned, with the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin; National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; Messrs. Guion & Co., No. 2 Tower Chambers, Liverpool; M. A. DE ROTHSCHILD & SONS, FRANKFORT, O. M.; DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES, PARIS; and the sum to be lodged will be paid by the undersigned to the person in whose favor the same may be advised by the Bank or House receiving the same.
Particular care should be taken to give the plain and full address of the person in whose favor the Letter of Credit is requested, and when practicable the Signature and Residence of the person in whose favor the credit is to be issued, should be forwarded along with the order for the Letter of Credit.
Collection of Inheritances, Legacies, Annuities, Drafts and Accounts, made on Great Britain, Continental Europe, Canadas and the United States.
Persons in the United States desiring remittances should enclose this notice to their friends in the Old Country.
Travelers going to Great Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe, can procure credits from the undersigned. R. K. SWIFT, BROTHER & JOHNSTON, Bankers.

BANK OF COMMERCE. CHICAGO, November 1st, 1856. WE HAVE DISPOSED OF OUR INTEREST in this Bank to Messrs. Geo. Davis of Buffalo, E. R. Hinckley and H. H. Blake, who will continue the Banking, Exchange and Collecting Business, under the firm and style of E. R. Hinckley & Co. They bring with them an excellent reputation for honor and integrity, and we believe are entitled to the confidence of the public, and take pleasure in recommending a continuance of the business of our friends. We will be found at the Bank until our business is closed up. DAVISSON, McCALLA & CO.

BANK OF COMMERCE. E. R. HINCKLEY & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Collections made throughout the West and promptly remitted at current rates of Exchange. Interest allowed on special deposits. GEO. DAVIS. E. R. HINCKLEY. H. H. BLAKE.

Bank of Discount and Deposit. OF Cotes Dybrenfurth & Co., 138 Randolph street, Chicago, Ills. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND LIBERAL accommodations extended depositors, at all times, at legal rates of interest. Interest allowed on special deposits. Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Loans negotiated on Bonds, Mortgages and Real Estate.

METROPOLITAN BANK, GURLEY & FARLIN, BANKERS, 48 LA SALLE STREET......CHICAGO, ILL'S. EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND ALL the principal cities of the United States and Canadas. Collections on all parts attended to with accuracy and dispatch. Uncurrent money received on Deposit. REFER TO M. D. Gilman & Co., Chicago; J. & J. A. Gurley, [illegible]; E. S. Wells, Esq., Chicago; Jas. H. Rees, Esq., [illegible]; R. K. Swift, Bro. & Johnston; Bank Vergennes, Vermont; Mercantile Bank, N. Y.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, as agents of E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank, McLeansboro', will redeem its notes at the current rates, for exchange. EDWD I. TINKHAM & CO.

BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO. Brokers and Dealers in Negotiable Securities. Office No. 4 Odd Fellows Building, 96 Randolph st. SECURITIES AT ALL TIMES ON HAND FOR SALE. Special attention given to Loaning Money for non-residents.

ADAMS, GRAHAM & CO. BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Freight Agents of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Cairo, Illinois. [illegible] Cairo, Illinois, November 1st, 1856. Having sold our Wharf Boat and relinquished our business at this place to Messrs. Adams, Graham & Co., we take pleasure in recommending that firm to our friends. FOWLER & NORTON.

Lane, Sanford & Co., SUCCESSORS TO DICKERMAN, WHEELER & CO., Bankers, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

TAYLOR, RICHARDS & BURDEN, DUBUQUE, IOWA. TAYLOR, BENNETT & CO., WINONA, M. T. BANKERS. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO collections in IOWA and MINNESOTA, and remitted promptly. LAND WARRANTS bought, sold and located. [illegible]

BANK OF STERLING. E. G. WHEELER & CO., BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, And Real Estate Agents, STERLING, ILL. Prompt attention given to Collections and remittances at current rates. We refer to Exchange Bank; Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co., Bankers; F. G. Adams, Esq.

F. H. BENSON & CO., Real Estate, Exchange, Note and Bill Brokers, No. 46 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. BUY AND SELL LAND WARRANTS AT Current rates. Negotiate Loans of Money on Real Estate, Stocks, and other good securities. [illegible] MONEY TO LOAN. [illegible] F. H. BENSON & CO., 46 Clark street.

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 39 Clark street, Chicago, Ill's. DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST allowed on time deposits. [illegible]

FISHER, DENNY & CO., No. 3 Jauncey Court......WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Commission Brokers & Bankers. BUY AND SELL RAILROAD STOCKS, Bonds, Land Warrants and Exchange. [illegible]

CULBERTSON & RENO, BANKERS, IOWA CITY, IOWA. [illegible]

STRONG & WILEY, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, corner of Randolph and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

W. A. DODGE & CO., BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. [illegible]

Hoffman & Gelpcke, Bankers, CHICAGO. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST allowed on Special Deposits. [illegible]

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF G. C. Whitney & Son, 38—Clark Street—38. EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, [illegible]

Morford Brothers, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Dealers in Land Warrants, corner of Clark and Lake streets. [illegible]

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PICKLES, in Jars, at H. SAYRE, 148 State street.

ALL KINDS OF PRESERVES, JELLIES and Jams, for sale by H. SAYRE.

BURNING FLUID.—100 BBLS. BURNING FLUID, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

50 BBLS CAMPHENE, FOR SALE BY SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

5000 GALS. BLEACHED ELEPHANT and Whale Oil, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

HOPS! HOPS!—100 BALES PRIME Hops, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

FISH.—300 QTLS. CODFISH. [illegible]

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Savage, Case & Co. expires this day by limitation. James C. Savage, Marcus H. Gilman and Dodge W. Keith, are alone authorized to sign in liquidation. Chicago, December 31st, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the Dry Goods Jobbing business, under the name and style of Savage, Keith & Co., and will remove in a few days from 181 South Water street, to their new store, No. 40 Lake street. JAMES C. SAVAGE, DODGE W. KEITH, MONCAN H. GILMAN. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1857.

A. D. RICH HAS, AT THIS DATE, ASSOCIATED with him, in the practice of the law, Henry T. Steele, under the name and style of Rich & Steele. Offices as before, No. 44 Lasalle street. Chicago, Jan 1st, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. M. and G. B. Farrar, was dissolved on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. J. M. & G. B. FARRAR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting between C. M. Arnold and T. R. Carder, under the firm name of Arnold & Carder, [illegible] was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1857, by mutual consent. The business will be continued as heretofore, at the old stand, by T. R. Carder. Both parties are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation, and to settle the accounts of the firm. T. R. CARDER. C. M. ARNOLD.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership as Commission Merchants, Brokers, and General Agents, under the name and firm of Philipps & Guild. S. PHILLIPS. WM. F. GUILD, Jr.

NOTICE. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE subsisting between the undersigned in the firm of J. H. Dunham & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the new firm of J. H. Dunham & Co. J. H. DUNHAM, H. W. HINSDALE, THOS. P. DUNHAM. Chicago Dec. 31, 1856.

CHICAGO, January 1st, 1857. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of J. H. Dunham & Co., for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding business, at 92 and 94 South Water street, in this city. J. H. DUNHAM, H. W. HINSDALE, J. F. PEACOCK.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between McFall & Ballard, [illegible] in the manufactory of Sash, Doors, Blinds and Planing business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Dec. 20, 1856. F. McFALL. A. BALLARD.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the well known old stand of Market and Tyler streets. I hope, by industry and strict attention to business, to be able to give as general satisfaction as any establishment of the kind in the City. F. McFALL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Goodwillie & Fabs, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Aug. 30, 1856. DAVID GOODWILLIE. ARNOLD B. FABS. All debts and demands due, or owing by the firm of Goodwillie & Fabs, must be paid to David Goodwillie, who will pay all demands against said firm. DAVID GOODWILLIE. A. B. FABS.

Printing and Binding.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY. Culver, Page & Hoyne, SUCCESSORS TO WM. STACY. FINDING OUR ROOM AND FACILITIES too limited for the rapid increase of our business, we have greatly enlarged our premises, at the old stand, 123 and 125 Lake street, and admitted Mr. M. A. Hoyne, from New York City, of 20 years experience in the business, as a partner. [illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND Bills Receivable, for Merchants' use, in convenient style, for sale by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BLANK BOOKS OF ANY AND EVERY Pattern, Ruled and Bound to order, by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

SHIPPING BOOKS OF ALL KINDS, MANUFACTURED to order, by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, BANKERS, Railroad, County and City Officers, will find it to their advantage to get their Books [illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK.—A LARGE and Varied Assortment of all kinds constantly on hand, and for sale by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers [illegible]

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY AND CASH Books, Invoice Books, Dray Receipts, Check, Tally, Pass and Bank Account Books, constantly on hand, and manufactured to order by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, BANKERS, Merchants, City and County Officers, will be furnished with all kinds of Books of our own manufacture [illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

CHARLES SCOTT, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL *Book Binder and Ruler,* BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, &C. Corner Clark and South Water streets, Hilliard's Block, CHICAGO......ILLINOIS.

EVERY KIND OF BLANK BOOKS MANUFACTURED and Ruled to order. [illegible]

TO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.—Blank Books [illegible] CHARLES SCOTT.

TO RAILROAD MEN.—BLANK BOOKS Printed and Ruled to any pattern, and bound in the best manner by CHARLES SCOTT.

TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE CO'S. Blank Books Printed, Ruled and Bound to the shortest notice, by CHARLES SCOTT.

Millinery.

Miss Babcock, 86 LAKE STREET. IS NOW PREPARED TO TEACH MADAME BRIGGS' celebrated system of Cutting. [illegible]

Millinery. MRS. M. SCOTT, HAVING JUST RETURNED from New York, bringing with her a full and complete Stock of Fall and Winter Millinery, [illegible] 51 LAKE, UP STAIRS.

Hats and Caps.

Benedict, Mallory & Farnam, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, at Wholesale, 100 South Water Street, Chicago. WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A COMPLETE assortment of Spring Styles [illegible] BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARNAM.

M. H. GRIFFINGS, EXCELSIOR Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods Store. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE of informing the citizens of Chicago [illegible] W. O. KESLER, Agent. Chicago, Ill., April 14.

An Owner Wanted. MRS. EDGERSTON, IN JULY, 1854, purchased at the Steam Marble Works of H. and O. Wilson, a grave stone, inscribed as follows:— JOSHUA PATON, DIED, June 28, 1852, AE. 48 YEARS. KEZIAH, HIS WIFE, DIED, June 26, 1852, AE. 45 YEARS. It is supposed Mrs. Edgerston is dead. [illegible]

Notice. THE PAST EIGHTEEN MONTHS' EXPERIENCE [illegible] COOK & McLAIN [illegible]

The Great Scotch Remedy. THE LONG LOOKED FOR REMEDY HAS been found! [illegible] Dr. Macintosh's Celebrated Electric Oil. [illegible]

Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS DAY [illegible]

BRANDIES, WINES, ALE, PORTER AND [illegible]

Special Notices.

Winter Extension. In compliance with many urgent solicitations Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH, late of New York, author of the "Invalid's Guide and Consumptive's Manual," has concluded for the convenience of his Western patients to remain in CHICAGO during the present Winter. Invalids at the West, especially those laboring under incipient or seated disease of the Throat, Lungs or Heart, Dyspepsia, or Female Disorders, may now avail themselves of Dr. Fitch's system of treatment without the expense, fatigue or delay of a visit to New York. [illegible] Daily office hours, from 10 to 4, excepting on the Sabbath and the afternoon of Saturday, and forenoon of Monday, of each week, during which none but the most urgent cases can be attended to. Consultation, personally or by mail, Free. Communications may be addressed, CALVIN M. FITCH, M. D., Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This great chemical discoverer has taken precedence over every other preparation for changing the color of the Hair. [illegible] Price, small size, $1.00; double, 1.50. It is supplied, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake street.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—ARRIVAL OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME MARCHETTI, Independent Clairvoyant.—This wonderful gifted Lady has arrived in town, and taken Rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, for a short time only, where Ladies and Gentlemen will be politely received, and initiated into the mysteries of Clairvoyance, while in the Clairvoyant state, she will make known what cannot be seen with the naked eye. She will look in to the human system, and prescribe for every disease that human flesh is heir to. Price for an examination one dollar.

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF AND DEAF AND DUMB.—Dr. DE LEON, of England, has arrived in Chicago, and can be consulted, at 119 Dearborn street, up stairs, a few doors south of the Post Office. Early attendance is desired. Deafness, Distresses, Noise in the Head, and all Discharges from the Ear, Mouth or Nostrils, easily removed.

CATARRH!—WHAT IS IT?—Has it ever been defined? [illegible] Sold by FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, Sole Agents, 24 Lake street, corner of Dearborn, with directions for using.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Ladies' Class from 2 to 4 P.M. See advertisement in another column. Rooms, 44 Clark street, opposite George Smith's Bank.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—A perfectly pure Tonic and Invigorating Cordial. This article is manufactured in London, under the rigorous espionage of the Excise Police, in accordance with the strict Excise Laws of Great Britain [illegible]

CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. [illegible] I. C. BALDWIN & CO., Rochester, N. Y. TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents. [illegible] For sale by all Druggists in Chicago. FENTON & ROBINSON, 13 South Water street, Wholesale Agents.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—Be not deceived by base imitations. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL [illegible]

DISCOVERED AT LAST!—Greatest Cure in the World for Pain!—Prof. CHAS. DeGRATH'S "ELECTRIC OIL." [illegible] FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, No. 102 Randolph st.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Are you suffering from [illegible] Dr. Stallenberger's Pills [illegible] ANTIDOTE FOR MALARIA. A. T. Stallenberger & Co., Proprietors, Rochester, Pa. J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Agents, 144 and 146 Lake street, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—[illegible]

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY Of the Age. MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered, in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR [illegible]

Wisdom. HAS POSITIVELY REMOVED TO [illegible]

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Savage, Case & Co. expires this day by limitation. James C. Savage; Marcus D. Gilman and Dodge W. Keith are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

Chicago, December 31st, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the Dry Goods [illegible] business under the name and style of Savage, Keith & Co., and will remove in a few days from [illegible] South Water street, to their new [illegible] Store, [illegible] Lake street.

JAMES C. SAVAGE,
DODGE W. KEITH,
MONCAS D. GILMAN.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1857.

A. D. RICH HAS, AT THIS DATE, ASSOCIATED with him, in the practice of the law, Henry [illegible] [illegible] style of Rich & [illegible] [illegible] No. [illegible] La Salle street.

Chicago, Jan 1st, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. M. and G. B. Farrar, was dissolved on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

J. M. & G. B. FARRAR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting between C. E. [illegible] and T. R. Carder [illegible] Arnold & Carder, as brokers, [illegible] Lake street, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1857, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on hereafter at the old stand, by T. R. Carder. Both parties are authorized to use the name of the old firm in liquidation, and to settle the accounts of the firm.

T. R. CARDER,
C. H. ARNOLD.

Jan. 5.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership as Commission Merchants, [illegible] and General Agents, under the name and firm of Phillips & Guild.

E. PHILLIPS,
WM. H. GUILD, Jr.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE subsisting between the undersigned in the firm of J. H. Dunham & Co. is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the new firm of J. H. Dunham & Co.

J. H. DUNHAM,
H. W. HINSDALE,
THOS. P. DUNHAM.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1856.

CHICAGO, January 1st, 1857.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited Copartnership under the name and style of J. H. Dunham & Co. for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission and Forwarding Business, at [illegible] South Water street, in this city.

J. H. DUNHAM,
H. W. HINSDALE,
J. P. BACOCK.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between McFall & Ballard, known as the firm of McFall and Ballard, in the manufactory of Sash, Doors, Blinds and Planing business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

F. McFALL,
A. BALLARD.

Chicago, Dec. 20, 1856.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the well known old stand of Market and Tyler streets. I hope, by industry and strict attention to business, to be able to give as general satisfaction as my [illegible] [illegible].

F. McFALL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Goodwillie & Fabs, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Aug. 30, 1856.

DAVID GOODWILLIE,
ARNOLD B. FABS.

All debts and demands due, or owing to the firm of Goodwillie & Fabs, must be paid to David Goodwillie, who will pay all demands against said firm.

DAVID GOODWILLIE,
A. B. FABS.

Printing and Binding.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

Culver, Page & Hoyne,

SUCCESSORS TO WM. STACY.

FINDING OUR ROOM AND FACILITIES inadequate for the rapid increase of our business, we have greatly enlarged our premises at the old stand, 110 and 115 Lake street, and admitted Mr. M. A. HOYNE, from New York City, of 20 years experience in the business, as a partner. [illegible] public favor. Thankful for the past [illegible] continuance of patronage.

CULVER & PAGE.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND Bills Receivable, for Merchants. A new and convenient style, for sale by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BLANK BOOKS OF ANY AND EVERY Pattern, Ruled and Bound at short notice, by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

SHIPPING BOOKS OF ALL KINDS, MANUFACTURED to order, by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, BANKERS, Railroad, County and City Officers, will find it to their advantage to get their Books to

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK.—A LARGE and Varied Assortment of all kinds constantly on hand, and for sale by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, [illegible].

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY AND CASH Books, [illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, BANKERS, Merchants, City and County Officers, will be furnished with all kinds of Books of our own manufacture [illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

CHARLES SCOTT,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Book Binder and Ruler,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.

Corner Clark and South Water streets, Rickard's Block.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EVERY KIND OF BLANK BOOKS MANUFACTURED and Ruled to order. [illegible]

TO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS. [illegible]

CHARLES SCOTT,
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

TO RAILROAD MEN.—BLANK BOOKS Printed and Ruled to any pattern, and bound in the best style, by

CHARLES SCOTT.

TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE COS. [illegible]

CHARLES SCOTT,
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

Millinery.

Miss Babcock,

[illegible] LAKE STREET, [illegible]

IS NOW PREPARED TO TEACH MADAME [illegible] [illegible]

Millinery.

MRS. M. SCOTT, HAVING JUST RETURNED from New York, [illegible]

[illegible] LAKE STREET, [illegible]

Hats and Caps.

Benedict, Mallory & Farnam,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, Wholesale,

109 South Water Street, Chicago.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A COMPLETE assortment of Spring Styles of all kinds of Goods in our line, [illegible]

BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARNAM.

M. H. GRIFFINGS,

EXCELSIOR

Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods Store,

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE [illegible]

W. G. [illegible], Agent.

An Owner Wanted.

MRS. EGGLESTON, IN JULY, 1854, purchased in the Stone Marble Works of [illegible] [illegible]

JOSHUA PATON,
DIED,
June 20th, 1852,

KEZIAH, HIS WIFE,
DIED,
June 28, 1852,

[illegible]

Notice.

THE PAST EIGHTEEN MONTHS' EXPERIENCE [illegible]

The Great Scotch Remedy.

THE LONG LOOKED FOR REMEDY HAS been found. Good News for the Afflicted. [illegible]

Dr. [illegible]'s Celebrated Electric Oil.

[illegible]

A. H. TRUESDELL & CO.,

[illegible]

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS DAY disposed of his entire stock of Dry Goods, [illegible]

JOHN H. LAWRENCE.

BRANDIES, WINES, ALE, PORTER AND WHISKY.—[illegible]

Special Notices.

Winter Extension.

In compliance with many urgent solicitations Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH, late of New York, author of the "Invalid's Guide and Consumptive's Manual," has concluded for the convenience of his Western patients to remain in CHICAGO during the present Winter.

Invalids at the West, especially those laboring under Incipient or seated disease of the Throat, Lungs or Heart, Dyspepsia or Female Diseases, may now avail themselves of Dr. Fitch's system of treatment without the expense, fatigue or delay of a visit to New York.

DR. C. M. FITCH desires that the public may not confound him with his former associate, Dr. S. S. Fitch, as no business connection longer exists between them, and as he sees it right to give full credit [illegible] for the greatly increased success [illegible] treating pulmonary affections.

[illegible] from 10 to 4, excepting on the Sabbath [illegible] of Saturday, and forenoon of Monday of each week, during which none but the most urgent cases can be attended to.

Consultation, personally or by mail, Free.

Communications may be addressed,

CALVIN M. FITCH, M. D.,
Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE!—This great chemical dissolver has taken precedence over every other preparation for changing the color of the Hair. The public have realized by experience the important fact, that while it imparts the most perfect and natural black or brown, it does not impair the softness and elasticity or arrest the growth of the hair. Free from all caustic ingredients, it neither stains the skin of the head, dries up the moisture circulating through the fibres, nor endangers any ingredient of the hair. The application is given and not has in ten minutes in any weather, and the rich natural hue imparted to the hair of the head, the whiskers and moustaches is uniformly [illegible] every filament. Hence its popularity, and the wonderful rapidity with which it has superseded other dyes, throughout the United States.

Price, single size $1.00
double " 1.50

It is supplied, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices.

J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—ARRIVAL OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME MARGARETTE, Independent Clairvoyant.—This wonderful gifted Lady has arrived in Town, and taken Rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, for a short time only, where ladies and Gentlemen will be politely received, and initiated into the mysteries of Clairvoyance, while in the Clairvoyant state, she will make known what cannot be seen with the naked eye. She will look to the human system, and prescribe for every disease that human flesh is heir to.

Price for an examination one dollar.

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF AND DEAF AND DUMB.—Dr. [illegible], of Scotland, has arrived in Chicago, Ill., and may be consulted, at 110 Dearborn street, up stairs, a few doors south of the Post Office. Early attendance is desired. Deafness, Dizziness, Noise in the Head, and all Discharges from the Ear, Mouth or Nostrils, entirely removed.

CATARRH!—WHAT IS IT?—Has it ever been defined?—No physicians understand it?—If it has been clearly and pathologically defined—if the Faculty understands it, then a Remedy effective, positive and radical, should long since have been devised for its removal. But the severe of this [illegible] is unhappily the fact! It has never received a common sense definition—has never been clothed in the vestment of the pathology.

The Medical fraternity have failed to cure it. Have quack nostrums, in the form of "Snuffs," been more successful? The cures of such imposition can best answer.—[illegible]

Can it be cured? Yes.

[illegible] Remedies, in liquid form, and simply to be inhaled into the nostrils, will positively and radically cure Catarrh! [illegible] [illegible] beyond cavil, doubt or successful controversy.

The Remedy may be obtained at Chicago, of FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, Sole Agents, 129 Lake street, corner of Dearborn, with directions for using.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Ladies' Class from 2 to 4 P.M. See advertisement in another column. Rooms, 65 Clark street, opposite George [illegible]

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—A perfectly pure Tonic and Invigorating Cordial. This article is manufactured in London, under the rigorous espionage of the Excise Police, in accordance with the strict Excise Laws of Great Britain (which punish with severe penalties any attempt at the adulteration of any article designed for food or drink), from the best of barley, impregnated with the Italian Juniper, and other favorite tastes from the Materia Medica. It has been submitted to the severest chemical [illegible] [illegible]

H. H. MESSENGER & CO., Sole Importer, 18 Fulton st., New York; 14 Lincoln st., Boston.

CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstruction, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeiting.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

I. C. BALDWIN & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by all Druggists in Chicago.

FENTON & ROBINSON,
[illegible] Wholesale Agents.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—Be not deceived by base imitations. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, [illegible] for CONSUMPTION. [illegible]

Sold by—J. H. Reed & Co., [illegible]

DISCOVERED AT LAST!—Greatest Cure in the World for Pains!—Prof. Chas. DeGrath's "ELECTRIC OIL."—This Oil is the only sure remedy in the world for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Back, Breast or Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Paralytic Stroke, Toothache, [illegible]

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS,
No. 180 Randolph st.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Are you suffering from this annoying malady? Use Dr. Shallenberger's Pills, and be cured at once. If you doubt, go to the nearest Drug Store and get a pamphlet, in which you will find testimony in abundance, and from a class of persons who never permit their names to appear in connection with second-rate medicines.

Ask for Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote, and see that you get PILLS; a dose every two days is all that you want, and in no case will you have the second chill after commencing the use of the medicine. The original and only genuine

ANTIDOTE FOR MALARIA,

A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Proprietors, Rochester, Pa.

J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Agents,
144 and 146 Lake street, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. These pills should never be taken in pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay street, New York; Fenton, Fisher & Co., 129 Lake street; and Fenton & Robinson, 15 South Water street, Chicago.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Of the Age.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered, in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wholesale Agents, New York City, C. V. Clickener, [illegible]

Vinton

HAS POSITIVELY REMOVED TO No. 80 Dearborn street, [illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY ..... JANUARY 8.

For Local and Commercial Matter See First Page.

Music.

RICHARD STORRS WILLIS lately delivered before the Board of Education, in New York City, a lecture on Music; on which occasion the following remarks were made by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. We have seldom seen the importance of the cultivation of music, and its claim to be made a branch of education, so clearly and eloquently stated, and we wish to give our readers the pleasure which all must find in reading this address. We further think that Mr. BRYANT's opinion and finished argument may be of some influence at this time, when the friends of music in Chicago are marking an effort to furnish us with concerts of a superior order.

Mr. Bryant said:

I have been asked to say a word or two on the general subject of a series of lectures to which you have listened. If I shall suggest any thing which will enforce the views which the lecturer has so ably taken, I shall esteem myself fortunate.

Many persons entertain doubts in regard to the expediency of making music a branch of the education acquired in our common schools. Until these doubts are removed, we shall miss what is most desirable,—the hearty and efficient co-operation of those who entertain them. There are a few considerations in favor of the affirmative side of the question which, I think, can hardly be too strongly urged.

It is admitted, by those who have thought much on the subject, that the people of our country allow themselves too little relaxation from business and its cares. If this be so—and for my part I think there is no doubt of it—they will find in the cultivation of music a recreation of the most innocent and unobjectionable kind. The effect of music is to soothe, to tranquilize; a series of sweet sounds, skillfully modulated, occupies the attention agreeably and without fatigue; it refreshes us like rest. I recollect a remarkable passage in Milton's Paradise Lost, expressive of his idea of the power of music. He describes a group of fallen angels endeavoring to divert their thoughts from the misery to which they had reduced themselves, and says:

> "——the harmony
> Suspended hell; and took with ravishment
> The audience."

Milton was not only the greatest epic poet who has lived since Homer, but he was a schoolmaster, and devised for his pupils a plan of education in which the fatigues of study were wisely interspersed by intervals of music.

Many persons relax from labor and care by the use of narcotics. Music is a better resource. A tune is certainly better than a cigar. Others, for want of some more attractive employment, addict themselves to the pleasures of the table. Music is certainly better than conviviality. In this respect the cultivation of music comes in aid of the health.

In another respect, vocal music—which is likely to be the kind of music principally taught in the Common Schools—promotes the health of the body. If you observe the physical conformation of those who are accustomed to sing in public, you will perceive that they are remarkable for a full development of the chest. This is in part, no doubt, the gift of nature, for breadth and depth of the chest give power and fullness of voice, but in part it is the effect of practice, and the chest is opened and expanded by the exercise of singing. I have no question, for my part, that complaints of the lungs would be less frequent than now if vocal music were universally cultivated. It is an undisputed truth that those organs of the body which are most habitually exercised are preserved in the soundest and healthiest state.

Not only health, but morals, are promoted by the cultivation of music. It is not only a safeguard against sickly and unwholesome habits, as I have shown, but against immoral ones also. If we provide innocent amusements, we lessen the temptation to seek out vicious indulgences. Refined pleasures, like music, stand in the way of grosser tastes. If we fill up our leisure innocently, we crowd out vices, almost by mechanical pressure; we leave no room for them.

It is no trivial accomplishment to speak our language in pleasing tones and with a clear articulation. Our countrymen are accused of speaking English in a slip-shod manner, and a nasal and rather shrill tone of voice. If vocal music be properly taught, the pupil is made to avoid these faults, and to combine the smoothest and most agreeable sounds with the most absolutely and distinct articulation of the words. On this point, the gentleman to whom we have just listened has dwelt with a force to which I can add nothing. Yet, I may be allowed to say that they who have been trained to avoid disagreeable tones and an imperfect and slovenly articulation in singing, will see their deformity in reading and conversation, and will be very apt to avoid them there also.

In making music a branch of common education, we give a new attraction to our common schools. Music is not merely a study, it is an entertainment; wherever there is music there is a throng of listeners. We complain that our common schools are not attended as they ought to be. What is to be done? Shall we compel the attendance of children? Rather let us, if we can, so order things, that children shall attend voluntary—shall be eager to crowd to the schools; and for this purpose nothing can be more effectual, it seems to me, than the art to which the ancients ascribed such power that, according to the fables of their poets, it drew the very stones of the earth from their beds and piled them in a wall around the city of Thebes.

It should be considered, moreover, that music in schools is useful as an incentive to study. After a weary hour of poring over books, with perhaps some discouragement on the part of the learner, if not despair, at the hardness of his task, a song puts him in a more cheerful and hopeful mood; the play of the lungs freshens the circulation of the blood, and he sits down again to his task in better spirits and with an invigorated mind. Almost all occupations are cheerful and lightened by music.

I remember once being in a tobacco manufactory in Virginia, where the work was performed by slaves who enlivened their tasks with outbursts of psalmody. "We encourage their singing," said one of the proprietors; "they work the better for it." Sailors pull more vigorously at the rope for their "Yo, heave, ho!" which is a kind of song. I have heard the vine-dressers in Tuscany, on the hill-sides, responding to each other in songs, with which the whole region resounded, and which turned their hard day's work into a pastime.

If music be so important an art, it is important that it should be well taught. It is a sensible maxim that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Suitable teachers of music for the common schools, as we have heard from our friends, are exceedingly difficult to be found; persons who, along with a competent knowledge, a willingness, to teach the mere rudiments of the art, and an acquaintance with the best methods of imparting them, possess a pure and unexceptionable taste. The only certain method of procuring a supply of such teachers certainly seems to be the one pointed out by the lecturer—that of training them for instruction at the normal schools. Such is now the rage for making accomplished pianists of all our young ladies, that a class of teachers has been raised up, whose merit I do not doubt, but who are altogether too ambitious for the common schools. We need a class for an humble, but more useful ministration—teachers of home music, the importance of which has been so well set forth. It costs no more to be taught music well than to be taught ill, but the difference to the pupil is every thing.

I speak as one unlearned in the science of music, and am glad that I have the good fortune to agree in so many points with one so thoroughly versed in its principles and so conversant with its practical details as our lecturer. There is a numerous class—the majority of my countrymen—who, in this respect, are much like myself. They have a perception of the beauty of sweet sounds artfully modulated, varied and proportioned; they can perceive the disagreeableness of a discord, but they do not understand complicated harmonies, they do not perceive the niceties to which better instructed or more sensitive organs are acutely alive; they take no delight in difficulties overcome, for of these difficulties they have a very imperfect conception, and they are somewhat bewildered in listening to compositions which justly pass for prodigies of art. They have a partiality for the human voice, as the most expressive instrument of music which they are acquainted with, and they desire that the sentiment of the air to which they listen should be interpreted to their minds by intelligible words. But that it is not the words alone which interest them, is proved by the fact that they listen with pleasure to common-place words when they are united to music. For my part, I find that the music transfigures the words, invests them with a sort of supernatural splendor, making them call up deeper emotions and convey more vivid images. The class of whom I am speaking require for their enjoyment of music a certain simplicity—certain aids which bring it down to their level. And yet, on that level, not only taste, but art and genius, if we are to judge music by the same rules which we apply to the other fine arts, may find an ample field for their exercise. Some of the finest productions of literature are those which are written with the greatest simplicity, and address themselves to the greatest number of minds. I suppose, therefore, that I may conclude what I have to say with an acknowledgement to the lecturer in behalf of that large class to which I belong, for having so well stated our wants, and so clearly pointed out, in his admirable vindication of Home Music, the means of providing for them.

NOMINATING A CHAPLAIN.—When the question of electing a Chaplain came up in the House of Representatives last week, many nominations were made, and among them the following:

Mr. Spinner, of New York, nominated the Rev. Mrs. Antoinette Blackwell, formerly Miss Antoinette Brown. He remarked that during the late canvass he was charged with being an infidel, for having voted for Mrs. Blackwell at the commencement of the last session. He knew then, as others must have known, that she was a regularly ordained clergyman of the Presbyterian Church.

A Member—Clergyman? You mean clergywoman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, wished to know if it was in order to nominate a woman for Chaplain of the House?

The Speaker was of the opinion that it was a question for the House to decide.

Mr. Elliott, of Kentucky, nominated the Rev. John Morris. He is (said Mr. E.) a regular member of the Hard Shell Baptist Church, a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this. [Laughter.]

The New Year.

[illegible]

Farewell, Old Year!

[illegible]

*MATTIE GRIFFITH.

A Gem.

Into my heart a silent look
Flashed from thy careless eyes,
[illegible]
The light of summer skies.
The first-born love was in that look;
The Venus rose from out the deep
Of those inspiring eyes.

My life, like some lone solemn spot,
A spirit passed o'er,
Grew instinct with a glory not
Its earth of bad before;
Sweet trouble stirred the haunted spot,
And shook the leaves of every thought,
Thy presence wandered o'er.

My being yearned and crept to thine,
As if, in times of yore,
Thy soul hath been a part of mine,
Which claims it back once more;
Thy very self no longer thine,
But merged in that delicious life,
Which makes us one of yore!

There bloomed beside thee forms as fair,
There murmured tones as sweet,
But round thee breathed the enchanted air,
'Twas life and death to meet;
And henceforth thou alone wert fair,
And though the stars had song for joy,
Thy whisper only sweet.

The Fable of the Wandering Jew.

The legend of a Jew ever wandering and never dying, even from the crucifixion of Jesus to this day, has spread over many European countries. The accounts, however, as in all fables, do not agree. One version is this:—When Jesus was led to death, oppressed by the weight of the cross, he wished to rest himself a little near the gate, before the house of a shoemaker named Ahasuerus. This man, however, sprang forth and thrust him away. Jesus turned towards him, saying, "I shall rest, but thou shalt move on until I return." And from that time he has had no rest, and is obliged incessantly to wander about. Another version is that given by Mathias Parisiensis, a monk of the thirteenth century: When Jesus was led from the tribunal of Pilatus to death, the door-keeper, named Cartafilus, pushed him from behind with his feet, saying, "Walk on, Jesus, quickly; why dost thou tarry?" Jesus looked at him gravely, and said, "I walk on, but thou shalt tarry till I come." And this man, still alive, wanders from place to place, in constant dread of the wrath to come. A third legend adds, that this wandering Jew falls sick every hundred years, but recovers, and renews his strength; hence it is that, even after so many centuries, he does not look much older than septuagenarian. Thus for the legends. Not one of the ancient authors makes even mention of such an account. The first who reports some such thing is a monk of the thirteenth century, when, as is known, the world was filled to disgust with pious fiction. However, the story has spread far, so that it has become a proverb—"He runs about like a wandering Jew." There are not persons wanting who assert to have even seen the wandering Jew. But when their evidence is examined by the test of historical credibility, it is found that some impostor had made use of this fable to impose upon simple minded people for some purpose of his own. However, the legend is not altogether untrue; there is a wandering Jew who roves about Europe, in every country. This imperishable being is—prejudice against the Jews.—*Jewish Chron.*

A California Sand Tempest.

A California paper of Dec. 3 gives an account of a severe tempest which occured at Los Angelos about the 20th of November:

"The dust and sand were lifted from the earth, and carried along a continued cloud, enveloping everything, and obscuring every object from sight. The houses on the opposite side of the street, at times, could not be discerned. All out-door business was suspended. With difficulty a person could walk the streets, not alone from the fury of the blasts, but from the cutting effects of the sharp sand, driven so forcibly against the face and person.

"All travel on the roads was suspended. So thick was the cloud of sand, that from noon the sun became obscured. Teamsters could not keep the road, all efforts to guide their animals being fruitless. Many of them could not find out, even by groping on the ground, whether they were on the road or on the open plain. They could not see their leaders from the wheel animals. Teams along the road came in contact, the drivers neither being able to see or hear the approach of each other. In many cases the mules were overturned by the violence of the wind. Light wagons were tossed aside as if they were corks.

"Instances have come to our knowledge of gentlemen, perfectly familiar with the road, losing it, and having to camp out all night, within a few miles of the town.

"In fact, from the beach of San Pedro to the coast range of mountains, nothing was visible but dark clouds of sand and dust.

"The worst of it is that the sand was deposited in places several feet deep on the pasture lands, thus inflicting the severest calamity on stock owners, by depriving the cattle of what little food they were able hitherto to pick off the already parched and bare pasture grounds. The amount of injury inflicted in this district, in this capacity, is incalculable."

SIMPLICITY OF ENGLISH DRESS.—In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an annual income, which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling, than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the daily wants of their families by the closest attention to their business. A friend of ours, who sojourned not long since several months in the vicinity of some of the wealthy landed aristocracy of England, whose ample rent rolls would have warranted a high style of fashion, was surprised at the simplicity of manners practiced. Servants were much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more account of one silk dress than would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good substantial stuffs, and a display of fine clothing and jewelry was reserved for great occasions. The furniture of the mansions, instead of being turned out of doors every few years for new and fashionable styles, were the same which the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed, substantial, and in excellent preservation, but plain and without any pretension to elegance. Even the carpets on many suits of parlors had been on the floors for fifty years, and were expected to do service for another half century. With us how different is the state of things:—We are wasting an amount of wealth in this country on show and fashion, which, rightly applied, would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world and christianize, civilize and educate all mankind.

MORGAN STALLION.

TO THE HORSE RAISING PUBLIC.

I WOULD GIVE NOTICE TO THE FARMERS of the Counties of Cook, Du Page, Will, [illegible] [illegible]

WM. WALKER, Agent.

"HE DIED OF QUACKS," remarked a friend of ours, as we spoke of a young man, a recent victim of the dreaded Consumption; and with great force the truth came to our mind, knowing as we did that in his case mistaken practice had again consigned another to the grave. In cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and other Lung and Throat diseases, put your trust in Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound. Reader fail to give relief!

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The trade supplied by F. & R. M. HOOKER, [illegible]

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CAUTION.

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TRUSTEES' SALE.—DEFAULT HAVING been made [illegible]

JAMES A. MARSHALL, Trustee.

Chicago, January 29, 1857.

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible]

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SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

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D. B. COOKE & CO.

[illegible]

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

REMOVAL

—OF—

J. B. SHAY'S

CHEAP STORE,

To the New Double Building,

114 and 116 Lake Street,

Where there is plenty of room and light.

This handsome store is now filled with an entire

NEW STOCK

—OF—

Dry and Fancy Goods,

Purchased at the late large AUCTION SALES in New York and consisting in part of

SILKS,

PLAIN, STRIPED, BROCADE, MOIRE ANTIQUE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

Imported and made expressly for this Store.

A Large Stock of

PLAIN AND PRINTED

De Laines, French Plaids,

All New Patterns.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MERINOES,

In every Fashionable Shade and Color.

Broche, Plaid and Stella

SHAWLS,

In every Color, and all New Designs.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

In every New Style,

REAL LACES,

BLACK LACES,

SCOTCH EMBROIDERY,

OF EVERY KIND.

A Full Assortment of

Trimmings,

Bonnet,

Neck and

Sash

RIBBONS.

HOSIERY, all kinds & every make.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

WOOL, SILK AND COTTON

VESTS AND DRAWERS.

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS AND

WOOLEN CLOTHS.

Printed

CALICOES,

DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

—IN—

American, English and French Manufacture.

One Price Only. Terms cash.

J. B. SHAY'S

New Cheap Store,

114 and 116 Lake Street, Chicago.

$100,000 WORTH

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

OFFERED AT

COST, FOR CASH,

—AT—

82 *Lake street,* 82

Higenbotham & White,

WILL OFFER THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

AT COST, FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS,

Commencing December 29, '56

Closing out Sale

OF

CURTAIN GOODS,

AT THE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

168 Lake Street.

Brown & Hilliard

WILL OFFER

THEIR IMMENSE STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR PRESENT

Stock of Curtain Goods,

Preparatory to moving into a

Larger Store.

Our Stock comprises the Largest and Best Selected Assortment of

Window Materials

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

For One Month

WE WILL

SELL AT COST!!

Brocatelles,
Satin DeLaines,
Worsted do.
English do.
French do.
German do.
And Swiss Goods!

Lace and Muslin Curtains

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
AND TOWELINGS.

We have also on hand our usual

LARGE STOCK OF BEDDING

AND

Housekeeping Goods.

BROWN & HILLIARD.

[illegible]

Ross & Foster's Column.

ELEGANT

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY large and

Complete Assortment

OF

SUPERB

Real Lace Setts,
Real Lace Collars,
Lace Trimmed Hdkfs,
French Embroideries,

HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS,
UNDER SLEEVES,

AND

NEEDLE-WORK GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

RICH SCARFS,

FOR LADIES.

Real India

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

$50 TO $1,000 EACH.

RICH SILKS

For Spring of 1857,

JUST IMPORTED,

Suitable for Evening Dresses,

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICH

DRESS GOODS,

Of Every Description.

Gent.'s Furnishing Goods,

OF THE RICHEST KIND,

In infinite variety, and would respectfully request the immediate attention of our Lady and Gentlemen Patrons to this arrival.

Selected Expressly

FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

And comprising many rare and beautiful articles.

ROSS & FOSTER,

167 & 169 LAKE STREET.

Chicago, December 23.

Great Holiday Bargains!

—AT—

J. B. SHAY'S

CHEAP STORE,

114 and 116 Lake Street.

Beautiful Grey Cloth Circular Cloaks
Superb Lyons Velvet Cloaks,
At Greatly Reduced Prices

JUST OPENED,

French Embroideries!

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Brussels, Thread and Maltese Lace, Collars and Setts,
Valenciennes, Honiton and Point Lace Collars and Setts,
Honiton and French Lace Coiffeurs and Fancy Head Dresses.
Handsome Robed Silk Dresses,
Rich Moire Antique, and Fancy Silks, For Evening Dresses.

FOR CHRISTMAS

—AND—

New Year's Presents.

At Prices below any other House in this City!

W. HUTCHINGS,

RICH HOLIDAY

PRESENTS,

FINE FANCY CABINET FURNITURE

THE LARGEST STOCK & BEST ASSORTMENT

West of New York.

W. HUTCHINGS,

151 ..... RANDOLPH ST. 151

Next door to Metropolitan Hall.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS

FOR

HOTELS, FACTORIES, RAILROADS,

Private Houses, &c.

THESE MACHINES ARE NOW USED BY the Galena and Illinois Central Railroads, E. Peck, Esq., of Chicago, &c. &c., and give great satisfaction.

BOYD & SPENCER,
80 Dearborn street.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES,

—FOR—

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

T. B. CARTER & CO.,

135 . . . LAKE STREET. . . . 135

C. T. ATKINSON,

Late ATKINSON & LESTER,

66 ..... Lake Street 66

IS NOW RECEIVING, DIRECT FROM THE Manufacturers and Importers, his supply of

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMING GOODS!

For the Fall Trade,

Comprising a new, desirable and well selected assortment of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

Including Fancy Velvet Trimmings, Plain Velvet Ribbons, all numbers; Fringes, Fancy Fringe Trimmings, Moire Antiques and Braids, &c.

Also, a large stock of

Rich Embroideries,

Consisting of Collars, Sleeves and Bands, Muslin, Cambric and Linen Setts, Thread and Muslin Edges, Laces, and White Goods.

Hosiery and Gloves,

A full assortment of all kinds.

FANCY GOODS,

Comprising Shell, Horn and Rubber Combs, Porte Monnaies, Purses, Bags, Brushes, &c.

Zephyr and Tap-stry Worsteds, Chenilles, Embroidery, Silks, Twists, &c.

Gold and Silver Laces, Braids, Cords, [illegible] and Fringes, FOR REGALIAS.

Harrison's Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

[illegible]

GEO. T. ABBEY, [illegible]

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER, [illegible]

Clothing.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN

JUST RECEIVED!

SHIRTS MADE UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES are only sold by

E. L. Harding & Co.,

No. 159 Lake street, corner La Salle.

[illegible]

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS,

The Newest Styles French Wristbands,

With and without Collars. Also,

FIFTY DOZ. LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

We have now in Store, ONE THOUSAND

Cloth Dress Frocks,

AND CASS. BUSINESS COATS.

In OVER COATS, made either in Surtout, Sack, or Raglan styles, we are prepared to offer great inducements.

Our Styles are peculiarly our own, made up equal to first class Custom work, altogether devoid of the usual Ready made look, which is always the case where taste is not brought into requisition in the manufacture.

Gent's Traveling Shawls,

100 on Hand, at prime New York Cost, to close the Lot.

Our assortment of

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

Which are now offered at a small advance over the manufacturing cost.

To be sure that we are not disposed to stretch the truth in regard to the style and manufacture of our stock,

CALL and EXAMINE, and JUDGE.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM LATEST Importation, by STEAMERS AT BOSTON, Hosiery and Gloves, of every style, and the best quality, at

The Boston Branch,

Gent's Furnishing Goods House,

155 Lake Street,

CHAS. G. WARD & CO.

D. P. BUFFUM,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 131 LAKE ST., up stairs, Chicago, Ill.

Barrett King & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

129 and 131 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

FALL FASHION.

NEIL & SPRINGER,

[illegible] STATE STREET, [illegible]

MERCHANT TAILORS—WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that they are in receipt of their newest styles of goods, selected with great care during a late visit to New York. Their stock of Cloths embraces the best French Cassimeres, Vestings and Broadcloths of the first quality, which will be made up to order in the most approved style. Also, a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, comprising all the various articles of wearing apparel.

A. THOMPSON & J. FOREMAN,

Drapers and Tailors, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

[illegible] DEARBORN STREET, [illegible]

REMOVAL.

J. SCHWARZ,

FASHIONABLE FRENCH
Shirt Store,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 133 Randolph street opposite the Court House.

RECOMMENDS HIS ELEGANTLY ARRANGED Store, in which are to be found every variety of Shirts, White and Colored; Silk and Woolen Undershirts and Drawers, Woolen, Cotton and Fancy Stockings, Bosoms and common Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neckties of every color and quality; Cravats of Silk, Merino, &c. &c. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and all other kinds of Gentleman's Furnishing Goods, at exceedingly low prices.

Through advantageous purchases in the East, I am enabled to sell at prices that will defy competition, and particular attention to every purchaser.

Orders for every kind of Shirts received, and promptly executed.

I also call attention to a general assortment of articles for Ladies and Gentlemen's toilettes; Perfumes and Soaps from France; Tooth, and other Brushes, Combs and various Fancy goods.

A large and fine selection of Portmonnaies, Pocket Books and other useful things, very suitable for presents.

Call, therefore, at 133 Randolph street, and examine for yourself.

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

BATES & CO.,

HIDE BROKERS AND DEALERS IN Leather, and a lot of Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs, Hoop, Hide [illegible], Also, [illegible] [illegible] Consignments solicited.

The highest Cash Market Price paid for Dry and Green Hides, Sheep Pelts, Wool, Furs, Timothy and Clover Seed. Adams Block, 35 North Water street.

LADIES' HIGH HEELED RUBBER OVER SHOES and Sandals. Also, Gent's Rubber Overshoes and Boots, Ladies' Boots &c. Wholesale and Retail, at [illegible] South Water street, corner Dearborn.

IDESON, JORDAN & BELLOWS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES DUNLOP,

[illegible] DEARBORN ST., [illegible]

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, calls the attention of Buyers to his select stock of goods in the above line, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Whipple, Alley & Billings.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS

161 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT A large and well selected Stock for Fall Trade, which will be sold at Boston prices, adding cost of transportation. All Rubber Over Shoes sold at agents' prices. Buyers are respectfully requested to examine our stock.

WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS.

ALLEY & BILLINGS, Manufacturers, E. M. WHIPPLE, Bridgton, Me. Chicago.

LEATHER.

KELLY & BLACKBURN,

30 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, 30

TANNERS AND CURRIERS, IMPORTERS of French Calf Skins and English Shoe Findings, and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Leather,

Hides, Tanner's Oil and Currier's Tools. Manufacturers of superior Oak Tanned Leather Belting, and Lace Leather. K. & B. are now in receipt of their Summer Stock of Leather and Findings, which is large and of superior quality, and will be sold low.

KELLY & BLACKBURN, 30 Lake street.

NEW ENGLAND BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

HILL, FARGO & KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS of Boots and Shoes, 28 South Water street, Chicago.

W. A. HILL, E. H. FARGO, A. W. KELLOGG.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe

WAREHOUSE.

WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of purchasers to our extensive Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

for Fall and Winter trade, which we will sell at Eastern prices, adding cost of transportation.

We have constantly on hand Custom made Boots of our own manufacture, [illegible]

C. N. HENDERSON & CO.,
[illegible] SOUTH WATER ST.

Rawson, Bartlett & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

128 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Manufactory, West Boylston, Mass.

GRAND REMOVAL

TO 124 LAKE STREET,

UP STAIRS,

W. W. LEONARD and S. P. BALDWIN

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the public of Chicago, that they have removed from the Store, formerly occupied by them to the spacious warerooms,

124 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

where may be found

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

CARPETINGS,

In all the various grades and prices.

We can assure our friends that the same system of doing business, which governed us at our old stand, will be rigidly adhered to at our present desirable location.

124 LAKE STREET,

Up Stairs, near corner of Clark street.

W. W. LEONARD AND S. P. BALDWIN.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT.

PARIS

OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

37 - Clark Street, Room No. 2, Up stairs. - 37

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Pure French Crystal, Scotch & Brazil Pebble

SPECTACLES.

PURE AND FINE FRENCH BI-CONVEX [illegible]

[illegible]

4000 LBS. PRIME BUTTER, IN FIRKINS, [illegible]

25 [illegible]

250 [illegible]

Real Estate Dealers.

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE'S COLUMN.

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Particular attention paid to Negotiating Loans, making Investments in City Property, and purchasing Produce in Wisconsin.

[illegible]

Office, No. 5 Wells street, up stairs, between Lake and South Water street, opposite the large brick Warehouse.

[illegible] CLARK, H. R. HEALD, [illegible] MOORE.

120 X160 FEET TO 20 FOOT ALLEY, corner of Wabash Av. and Hubbard Court. [illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE,
No. 5 Wells street.

WEST HALF OF S. E. QUARTER OF Sec. 28, Town 40, Range 14, being only 2¼ miles from the city, and all dry land—suitable for gardening purposes. Can be bought at a bargain [illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE,
No. 5 Wells street.

Farms and Farming Lands.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF IMPROVED Farms and Farming Lands, varying [illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE,
No. 5 Wells street.

Potters and Brickmakers,

ATTENTION!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE OR rent, for a term of years, [illegible]

[illegible] CLARK,
[illegible] No. 5 Wells street.

LOTS 16, 20 AND 23, IN BLOCK 4, AND Lot 5, in Block 1, in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition, [illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE,
No. 5 Wells street.

LOT 4, BLOCK 28, SCHOOL SECTION, 80x180, on West side Jefferson street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets.

[illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE.

50 X150, TO ALLEY ON JEFFERSON street, between Jackson and Van Buren.

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE, 5 Wells street.

100 X100, NORTH WEST CORNER OF Madison and [illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.—12 LOTS, [illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE, 5 Wells street.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.—50X100 FT., fronting on Michigan street, [illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE, 5 Wells street.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.—WE HAVE for sale, in the South Division, [illegible]

CLARK, HEALD & MOORE, 5 Wells street.

RACINE, WISCONSIN.—At the present time the prospects of Lake shore towns, [illegible]

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES

OF

LAND WARRANTS,

FOR SALE.

A majority of which is

160, 80 AND 40 ACRES.

At the Lumber Office of [illegible], Market, near Monroe st.

J. F. BOYD & CO.,

LAND AGENTS FOR THE C. A. & ST. Louis Railroad Co., and

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Offer for sale [illegible] acres of Farming Lands and a large quantity of desirable city property.

J. F. BOYD & CO., 45 Dearborn st.

Lombard, Lancaster & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

HAVE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN:—

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO BUY GOOD Property, at rates under the market price, will find, before the property which we offer are not likely to advertise, the following [illegible]

[illegible]

BORDEN & PICKERING.

D'WOLF & MACLAY,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS.

Collectors and Tax Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE, 117 FEET ON MICHIGAN Avenue, [illegible]

D'WOLF & MACLAY.

JAMES MIX & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. OFFICE, No. 8, over Geo. Smith & Co.'s Bank Chicago, Ill.

Desirable Residence Property.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE [illegible]

[illegible] WAITE, [illegible]

BOYD & SPENCER,

GENERAL AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, 80 Dearborn street, corner of Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

ERNEST PRUSSING'S

REAL ESTATE

BROKERAGE,

—AND—

LAND AGENCY,

50 . . . CLARK STREET, . . . 50

(UP STAIRS.)

OWNERS OF CITY PROPERTY, ESPECIALLY [illegible] [illegible] in any part of the city, will find a good chance for the sale thereof, [illegible] especially the

GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN POPULATION.

[illegible]

QUICK SALES.

Desirable Real Estate,

FOR SALE BY

STAPLES & [illegible], 57 La Salle street.

FOR SALE.—FIVE NEW THREE STORY brick Houses, [illegible]

STAPLES & [illegible]

Attention, Capitalists.

WE HAVE NOW A LARGE AMOUNT of First Class [illegible]

STAPLES & [illegible]

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR SALE.—[illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

RIVER AND SLIP FRONT.—ONE HUNDRED and Eighty feet, [illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

$50,000 to Loan.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF MONEY FROM [illegible]

THE ICONOGRAPHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA [illegible]

D. B. COOKE & CO.

HOWE'S ELLIPTIC SPRING BEDS, [illegible]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—[illegible]

PATENT WEATHER STRIPS FOR [illegible]

Family Articles.

SPERM CANDLES (CHOICE), [illegible]

[illegible]

VAUGHAN, RAY & MEDILL

VOL. X.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

Insurance.

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Dagnerreans.

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Groceries.

Hardware.

Stoves and Tinware.

Jewelry.

Books and Stationery.

Miscellaneous.